

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BULL DOG
BRAND.

LIGHT ALE

AND

GUINNESS' STOUT

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

BOTTLED BY THE CELEBRATED
FIRMROBERT PORTER
& CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1907.

30-2

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
ONLY communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addreses with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence or good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous or unsigned communications that have
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
Orders for two copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that
hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash
Teleggraphic Address: PRESS, OCEAN A.D.U. 56 E1
Liberator

DEATHS.

On May 25th, at Shanghai, EDITH INABELLA
JOHNS, aged 3 years and 9 months.On May 26th, at Shanghai, STEVEN SIMPSON,
late chief engineer, China Navigation Company,
aged 53 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1ST, 1907

In the April number of the "QUARTERLY REVIEW" appears a very able article on the origin of the domestic Horse, which is not without its special interests for residents in China. The author is Professor J. C. EWART, who has made the history and antiquities of the Horse a subject of special study. It has long been a moot point in natural history whether all the domestic horses at present existing have proceeded from one or several stocks. Had the study of the horse commenced in China there would have been little difference of opinion; and the belief would have been general that at least three species have to be accounted for in China itself, without reckoning the European and Indian breeds of comparatively recent introduction. The language itself lends to this conclusion, there being two perfectly separate and distinct names for the horse, applying respectively to two perfectly distinct types. "Our mæs are like K'us," the *Huang-heang-hi* Huapallad third of the *Luh-ning* Decade of the Second Book of the *Shi King*, tells us:—

"Our gallant steeds the asinus spurz.
The reins are pliant in our hands;
Urge on the line; nor cryen turn
The Cheo's dire need our help demands."

Going up the Yangtze River but a few months ago, the writer found the grooms speaking of their steeds as "than K'us," but this term, he learnt, was never applied to the Mongolian ponies which annually come down in large herds from the north, and which are always known as "mæs". Now

it is instructive to find that in the very oldest remains we have of Chinese literature, the so-called "Book of Odes" really to be translated "Classic of Ballads," the two names *Ku* and *Ma* are as clearly differentiated as at the present day. Along the southerly line for instance, we have Chinese *Eu*, Sanscrit *acva*, Zend *arpa*, Greek *hippos*, Latin *equus*: from the latter the name extending with the animal to old Irish *ceth*, Cymric *ep*, old Saxon *ehu*, modern Persian *asp*; the type of this horse is well marked; its colour varies, but in the main it may be described as bay, running to iron grey, but never to dun, nor noon, nor white. It has a small well set head, with prominent eyes, small ears very mobile; arched neck with fairly plentiful mane hanging to one side, and good sized forelock. The withers are high, the limbs fine; the hoofs small and delicately rounded and the pasterns high and straight. The disposition is gentle, but readily excitable, and all the motions rapid and intelligent.

The *Ma* is in most respects the very opposite. It is usually long, of less height, and its withers so low that the back and neck form almost a straight line. Its body instead of being deep is generally almost tubular, and its limbs altogether more coarse, and the bones massive and with larger joints. The head is shorter and wider, and the jaws heavier and more powerful. The colouring and the arrangement of the hair is altogether different. Where unmixed, the colour is always white without a trace of stripe or bars, and the winter coat grows coarse and long, especially about the fetlocks. This is evidently intended as a safeguard in snowy weather. For the purpose of clearing the snow to enable the animal to get at his food when the ground is deep in snow, the hoofs are enormously spread out, and the metacarpal bones and muscles are strongly developed. To protect the neck during the heavy snows and bitter cold of north Asiatic winters as well as from mosquitos in summer, the mane is enormously developed, and stands high at both sides of the neck, only falling at the extremities. Even more characteristic is the tail, which is long and heavy, the hairs reaching almost to the fetlocks. In this respect the *ma* is a perfect horse; along with the other variety of east and central Asiatic horses to be described below, the upper hairs of the tail are formed into a curious wisp, the purpose of which is not easily to define. In disposition the animal is as markedly different as in appearance from the *K'u*; it is sulky and slow in its movements, and has not the projecting eyes and vivacious habits of the other, nor is it so friendly towards its keeper, having always a reserve no matter how kindly treated. The Mongolian horse is well known throughout China and till comparatively recently was the only one with which foreign residents came (to any extent) in contact. Even the *Ma* has, however, perceptibly changed of recent years.

When in 1863 FANE's and HOBSON's Horse left China, their mounts were sold on the spot and Mongolians from the breeding grounds purchased nearly all, avowedly for the purpose of improving their stock. So jealous are these Mongol stud-keepers of their breed that they will not permit a mare to leave the breeding grounds, whilst the horses are all castrated. This practice has undoubtedly preserved the purity of the strain, as it has prevented any other strain from getting a footing in China; and it is only of comparatively recent years that horses have commenced to arrive from western sources; between these western ponies, and the intermixtures of Arab strain, the external appearance of the *Ma* has sensibly improved; while in point of speed there is also a marked difference. Secondary to this is the change of colouring. Pure white is still to be found, but does not form as marked a characteristic as even a few years ago. The tendency is towards bay; and iron grey and chestnut, formerly rare, are now comparatively common. The disposition has also undoubtedly changed for the better, so that the *Ma* will in all probability soon cease to mark a separate strain. It is worth while to look back at his antecedents. He certainly at one time was an inhabitant of Europe. HERODOTUS speaks of the *Siganæ*, who inhabited the present plains of Hungary. "Their horses are sluggish all over the body to five fingers in depth of hair; they are small, flat-nosed and unable to carry men, but when yoked to chariots they are very fleet." Evidently HERODOTUS had in his mind the ancestor of the Shetland Pony. This pace Professor EWART, is seemingly entitled to specific rank.

We apparently learn from the distribution of the horse past and present something which may prove useful in ethnography. The Mongol Pony clearly had his origin prior to the European Ice Age in western Europe; so had the mammoth and the reindeer. When the climate of Europe became too hot, all three emigrated, and we find they must have passed through Siberia; the Mammoth certainly having his last home in China. With these animals likewise migrated the human race of the European Cave-Dweller, and we likewise find his remains in that peculiar type of men whom some ethnographers ridiculously love to call "Mongolians," who inhabit all over Northern Asia, and whom HERODOTUS denominated Arimaspians.

of France during the European glaciation. Amongst the engravings discovered on reindeer horns in the cave of La Madeleine is a horse whose identity cannot be mistaken; he has the same straight neck, the same heavy head and jaws, the same low withers, and upstanding mane, and curiously enough even the long tail with the strange wisp at its commencement was not forgotten by the aboriginal artist. In Asia all the Mongolic languages have the same name of *Maria* or *Morin* with which agree the Chinese *Ma*, or *Mo* and the Korean *Ma*; while Japanese *Umo* winds up the long list.

The claim then of both *K'u* and *Ma* to specific rank stands on a practically secure foundation, and we may accept without hesitation Professor EWART's judgment; but we are not at the end of the discussion, for the Professor has still another claim to bring forward whose claim stands on nearly if not quite as good a foundation. The third claimant is the Russian *Tarpan*, an animal which is also very much in evidence in middle China. It is well known amongst sporting men that the colour of a horse has much to say to his qualities for speed and endurance, and at first sight the reason for this peculiarity does not seem very evident. Further investigation will, however, show that colour in a horse is associated with profound changes in his general anatomy. We have spoken of the peculiarities of the bay and the white, but there is a third scarcely less distinct, whose colouring is classed as dun. But dun is not a definite colour, but applied to various shades of mouse, fawn or even blue, which fade insensibly one into the other, and so have come to have a general name applied. How the first thing that will strike one on examining a dun horse is that he has a dark stripe all along his backbone, generally continued along the tail; the next is probably that he has ears long and close together, and almost like a mule's. Another thing found on examination is that more or less concealed under his dun colouring are certain bars or stripes, which taking a number of individuals together, will be found to follow regular pattern. If we now look at his tail and his hindquarters, we will find that the former is scantily supplied with hair, which moreover, like the mule's also, has a tendency to form a brush at the end. The animal is by no means a mule, as not only does he breed, but what is more to the point, he "breeds true." Equally marked in his temperament; he is distinctly less intelligent than either of his congeners, is slow and generally obstinate, more from a sluggish indifference than from actual vice. He is not, in fact, a desirable animal. The Chinese language has evolved no special name for him, but in Russia he is known as the *Tarpan*, and is generally assumed to be a descendant of the wild horse of the Steppes. Now in the last century, taking as their guide DARWIN, naturalists were averse from allowing multiple origins to our domestic breeds, and so endeavoured to class all three varieties under one species. Now, however, this centralising instinct has been considerably modified, and Professor EWART is disposed to make four species out of the domestic horse, the fourth being the *Lybian* race. This animal does not exist in China, so does not so much concern us.

This dun variety, Professor EWART shows, is in very close accordance with the wild horse of the Steppes, now known as *Equus Przewalski*, and he gives some characteristic portraits of the two, exhibiting their close correspondence in the details we have pointed out. The colouring too shows a close correspondence, much closer, in fact, than will be found to exist between many separate animals. Curiously we are not without ancient notices of this horse, which CAESAR described as the German Horse, and tells us he was neither good nor handsome, in curious accord with the views of the modern sporting man in China.

HERODOTUS mentions yet a fourth variety amongst the people known as the *Siganæ*, who inhabited the present plains of Hungary. "Their horses are sluggish all over the body to five fingers in depth of hair; they are small, flat-nosed and unable to carry men, but when yoked to chariots they are very fleet." Evidently HERODOTUS had in his mind the ancestor of the Shetland Pony. This pace Professor EWART, is seemingly entitled to specific rank.

We apparently learn from the distribution of the horse past and present something which may prove useful in ethnography. The Mongol Pony clearly had his origin prior to the European Ice Age in western Europe; so had the mammoth and the reindeer. When the climate of Europe became too hot, all three emigrated, and we find they must have passed through Siberia; the Mammoth certainly having his last home in China. With these animals likewise migrated the human race of the European Cave-Dweller, and we likewise find his remains in that peculiar type of men whom some ethnographers ridiculously love to call "Mongolians," who inhabit all over Northern Asia, and whom HERODOTUS denominated Arimaspians.

The French Mail of the 30th April was delivered in London on the 30th inst.

The Gymkhana at the Happy Valley this afternoon promises to be an exceptionally interesting meeting.

On pages 5 and 9 will be found an original account of an interesting trip from Wuchow to the newly opened port of Nanning, specially contributed to the *Daily Press*.

Social Shanghai for May is a fine number, specially devoted to the Volunteer Corps. The numerous and excellent photographs make its chief fascination. There are over a hundred.

Messrs. Long Hing & Co.'s photographic store in Queen's Road Central has been reopened by new proprietors who retain the name of the old firm. An advertisement appears on our front page.

The Japanese Press unanimously declares the statement of Dr. Morrison, Times Correspondent at Peking, about the Japanese policy in Manchuria, which he characterized as not in conformity with the principle of the "Open door," a "mistaken" one. Polite!

Messrs. Hughes andough, coal brokers, report that the market "continued dull for all kinds" and rates are nominal. Since May 11th, 51,400 tons arrived, and the coal expected, loading and/or to load, consists of 66,600 tons Japanese, 5,500 tons Australian, 5,000 tons Hongkay, and 4,000 tons Borneo.

Yesterday at noon, Mr. G. P. Lammet, auctioneer, offered for sale by public auction the wreck of the steamer *Nicolas* which vessel recently stranded off Lulu Head, Quemoy Island, near Amoy. Mr. Mok Lai-sam became the purchaser at a bid of \$3,600, and for another \$50 her cargo of cement also became the property of the purchaser of the vessel.

H. E. CHING Tsch-chuan, Acting Governor of Heilungkiang province, has complained to the Wai-wai-pao that certain Japanese have been discovered secretly selling arms and ammunition to the Hungtzu or mounted bandits of North Manchuria; and he has requested that the Japanese Minister in Peking be asked to put a stop to the illegal traffic, as it is a menace to the peace and good order of

Military Japan, according to the latest advices from Washington, has gone "Irish stew mad." The Japanese War Department has ordered 300,000 cases of Irish stew, Chicago Irish stew, to be made from an improved recipe which is the outcome of the combined studies of Libby's of the stockyards, and Adi Koma, a military stew expert, of Tokio. The Irish stew, which will include among the ingredients sliced dried beef, venison sausage, plum pudding, and rice, will be made under the supervision of United States inspectors and Japanese experts. The latter have undertaken to pass upon the seasoning. The stew proper, however, will be prepared by 600 Irish girls employed in Packington, and will be made in the new portion of the stockyards built in white porcelain and marble.

A party of New York mining engineers have just narrowly escaped with their lives in Death Valley, California, famous for the whitened skulls of its victims which "Scotty," the cowboy millionaire, used to say he passed on the way to his mysterious gold mine. A week ago these New Yorkers left Los Angeles, in automobiles, attracted by news of a fresh strike of gold in Willow Creek. They mounted horses after reaching Greenwater, 120 miles east of Bakersfield. For two days nothing was heard of them, so a rescue party followed them from High Peak. Eventually they discovered, by means of the telescope, a group of men at the foot of Sleep Train Gorge. The rescuers were just in time (says the Telegraph), for all were semi-delirious. They had climbed the same peak and seen what looked like a clear river several thousand feet below. The mirage enticed them into a waterless gorge, where the heat almost suffocated them.

A settlement being made last month by underwriters illustrates the present prohibitive cost of labour and materials at San Francisco. The Oregon Company's passenger steamers *Columbia* (2,722 tons, built in 1880) was in dry dock at the time of the earthquake a year ago and was damaged by the shock. She was subsequently examined on behalf of the underwriters and found to be not very seriously injured, and the claim was expected to be of quite a moderate character. He has now been repaired, and the total claim is 67.35 per cent. upon an insured value of £40,000! What with extortions, labour unions and other malign influences, San Francisco is not a port at which underwriters would willingly have vessels repaired. Sometimes, however, they cannot help it. There is no reason to expect that the cost of repairs at San Francisco will diminish for some considerable time.

A correspondent of the N. C. Daily News, discussing the report of our last Commission, says: It is confessedly one of the most difficult matters to secure men who are above the temptation of bribery. The Chinese are to the man, and to the habit, born, and are willing always to offer money in order to escape what they regard as icksome regulations, in matters dealing with their property and public health. They naturally do not like to have their property interfered with and disturbed, especially as most of the health ordinances are to them mere moonshine. If men who are above the temptation to bribery are to be found, they must be paid better salaries than at present they receive. Most of the sterling salaries among the lower grades of officials are certainly too low to guarantee that when temptation comes it shall be aforesaid trampled under foot as unworthy of an Englishman's name and fame.

NOT MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese foreman named Pung I was charged with killing a coolie at East Point on the 27th ultmo. While a number of coolies were working coal, the defendant missed the coolie for a period of three hours, and when he returned and complained that he was ill, the foreman is alleged to have struck him with a stick.

Shortly afterwards the condition of deceased became so serious that it was found necessary to remove him to hospital, where he died half an hour after admittance. The defendant was arrested and appeared before Mr. F. A. Haseland at the Police Court yesterday when he was discharged as a doctor's statement said that death was due to acute beri-beri, and there were no external or internal injuries on the body.

DISTURBANCES ALL OVER CHINA.

A Hangchow dispatch reports that there is

much discontent in Shaoxing prefecture at the additional taxes that have been levied by the officials of the Boat-tax Bureau there. A large mob attacked the Bureau outside the city of Yungpo, almost destroying the place. A guard boat moored near by was also attacked and set on fire, as the crew, only about a dozen men all told, were too weak in numbers successfully to resist the turbulent mob, who also badly wounded some of the men.

Not satisfied, with what they had already done, the mob next turned

attention to the new district high school and primary school, the furniture of which was almost destroyed. Fortunately, the scholars

had been removed in time, for as soon as

the authorities heard that there was a possibility of the schools being attacked, the students were at

once set free for the day.

TELEGRAMS.

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE RIOTS NEAR PAKHOI.

WHY THE MISSIONS WERE ATTACKED.

PAKHOI, May 30th.

Both the English Church Missionary Society and the Kieler China Mission (German) suffered by the riots at Limechow. Only the walls and roofs of the mission buildings remain: everything else has been spoiled, and one Chinese School destroyed by fire. High taxes and dear rice caused the outbreak, and the people attributed the responsibility to the Schools, Churches, and foreigners.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

PRINCE FUSHIMI'S VISIT.

LONDON, May 29th.

King Edward accompanied Prince Fushimi to Aldershot, where they witnessed a great sham fight.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, &c.

LONDON, May 29th.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has bought, and will demolish, King Richard III. palace, Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate street, for the erection of new offices.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, May 29th.

It is stated that Mr. Chamberlain feels confident he will be able to attend Parliament next session.

CRICKET.

LONDON, May 29th.

Kent has beaten Derbyshire by an innings and 100 runs. The match between Yorkshire and Hampshire was a draw.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, May 29th.

Mr. Churchill replying to Mr. Rees said that the dealers in Indian opium in Shanghai were informed in April that it was not at the time possible to state the action His Majesty's Government might take on

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, May 31st.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WINE (PUSINE JUDGE).

RENT DISPUTE.

Judgment was given by his Honour in the action in which the Colonial Treasurer and Lo Tum for the recovery of the sum of \$1,365, the amount of rent for certain quarters in the New Territory for the months of January, February and March 1907. Mr. Morrell, from the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the defendant.

His Honour said the case was brought for the recovery of the rent of quarters under a Crown lease. For the defence it was stated that the defendant had written to the Registrar General cancelling the lease and resigning his position as tenant. The Registrar General accepted the resignation and cancellation and forwarded it to the Government for confirmation. The Government neither confirmed nor refused the cancellation but did what was the same as confirming it by requesting the Registrar General to find another tenant. The case was adjourned to hear the evidence of the Registrar General, and a tenor hearing, his Honour said he could do nothing else than find for the defendant. There would be judgment for defendant with costs.

In the other case where the Colonial Treasurer proceeded against Lo Fui on a similar claim for \$450, Mr. Otto Kong Sing applied for a rehearing, the case having been adjudged against the defendant, but execution deferred, pending the result of the previous case.

Mr. Morrell did not raise any objection and the order for re-hearing was granted.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.

J. E. Watson claimed from A. C. Macmillan and another for \$1,600. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Holborow from the office of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon represented the first defendant.

Mr. Holborow—My client has no knowledge of the claim.

Mr. Grist—It is for three months' wages at \$300 a month and \$100 board and lodgings.

His Honour—What is your client?

Mr. Holborow—He is a mining expert.

His Honour—Where is the second defendant?

Mr. Holborow—I don't think he can be found.

His Honour—Is he also a mining expert?

Mr. Grist—He is a mining engineer.

Mr. Holborow—My client says he is ignorant of the claim.

Mr. Grist—The first defendant is leaving the Colony to-morrow.

Mr. Holborow—My client is going to-morrow. He has very important business at Vancouver. It is necessary for him to go. He will be back in six weeks' time.

Subsequently Mr. Holborow asked for pleadings and an adjournment.

His Honour—I don't mind pleadings and an adjournment, but it must be on conditions.

Mr. Grist—I ask for security.

Mr. Holborow—I am prepared to give it.

His Honour made an order for pleadings and adjourned the case for six weeks on defendant finding security for \$1,200.

TWO SUSPECTED SUICIDES.

The pond at the Cotton Mills, East Point, seems to have special attraction for those wishing to end their days. Within the last two days, the bodies of two women have been dragged therefrom. Suicide is suspected in each instance.

The body found in the pond on Thursday has been identified as that of a woman who is said to have been half-fainted. Her mother has been ill for some weeks, and deceased continued to nurse her until Thursday, when they had a difference. Because the mother asked for a cup of tea, the daughter told her that she was giving her too much work to do. The mother replied that if the daughter did not care to tend her, she could return to her husband. The daughter left the sick bed, and is believed to have jumped into the pond and drowned herself.

The body discovered in the pond yesterday morning was found to be that of a woman about 40 years of age. There were no marks of violence on the body, and as jewellery was found on the person of the deceased, the inference drawn by the police is that it was another case of suicide. The woman has not yet been identified.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 31st at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has been moderately over W. Japan, and the Loo-wan, and fallen considerably over E. Japan, and slightly over S. China and Formosa. The northern depression is moving Eastwards over N.E. Japan.

The low pressure trough over the N. part of the China Sea, may give rise to a circular depression, and disturbed weather with strong N.E. winds will probably continue to prevail along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

N.E. winds; Hongkong & Neighbourhood fresh or strong; (sually, generally) Formosa Channel Someas No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock Someas No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Someas No. 1.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnant, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouder Charnant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Mr. MITCHELL seconded. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the payment of the sum of £30 per share for each of the said new shares be made as follows, via:

1st instalment of £15 on the 1st day of July, 1907.

2nd and final instalment of £15 on the 1st day of October, 1907.

Mr. TRENCHARD DAVIS seconded. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Directors issue to shareholders holding shares not a multiple of two, a fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below the multiple and allot one new share to every person who shall produce two fractional certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1907, and pay the instalment in respect thereof.

Mr. HUMPHREYS seconded. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that after payment of the first instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, scrip certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such new shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owners of the shares respectively by such scrip certificates.

Mr. MASTER seconded. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be allowed out of the profits of the company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of scrip certificates for new shares be entitled in respect of such new shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up, and from due date for payment of same.

Mr. DE CHAMPEAUX seconded. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that interest at the rate of 8 per centum per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

Mr. WICKHAM seconded. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that all moneys received from premium on the said new shares be added to the Reserve Fund.

Mr. MAITLAND seconded. Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that concludes the business before the meeting, and I thank you for your attendance. I have the pleasure to inform you that according to our deed of settlement a further meeting will not be required to confirm the resolutions we have passed to-day.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

The report of the Directors to the sixteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the head office of the bank, Victoria Building, Hongkong, on Saturday, June 23rd reads:—

To the shareholders of the National Bank of China, Limited.

Gentlemen.—The Directors have now the pleasure to submit to you the accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The gross profits, including \$74,099.94 brought forward from last year, are \$833,059.72, which, after deducting all charges, leave a net profit of \$221,293.9 which the Directors propose to deal with as follows:—

Place to reserve \$150,000 and carry forward balance of \$71,293.9 to next account.

Mr. Horace Mocatta retires in rotation from the London Committee and Mr. J. Scott Harston from the Hongkong Board but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts at head office have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowndes and Mr. R. Paterson, chartered accountants of the firm of Messrs. Lowe and Binham.

Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., chartered accountants, audited the London accounts.

J. SCOTT HARSTON, Chairman.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1907.

BALANCE SHEET 31st December, 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Authorised Capital—\$9,925 Ordinary Shares of \$1 each.

Issued capital (\$1 ls. 8d to the \$)—40,453 ordinary shares of \$1 each \$2,427,180.00.

1906 call of £1 on 40,453 shares called paid, £23,169.

2½ to the \$—368,649.53 \$2,795,329.53

Capital reserve fund 132,520.00

Reserve fund 150,000.00

Fixed deposits, short accounts and long term for collection and branch balances 92,573.70

Drafts, acceptances and endorsements (with rediscounts) 14,178.20

Balance of profit and loss account 23,947.66

221,293.00

\$4,441,362.78

ASSETS.

Cash on hand at banks \$175,800.78

Money at call and short notice 10,000.00

Government securities (251,912 at 23%) 454,000.07

Bills receivable, loans and advances 2,723,776.12

Bills for collection receivable and branch balances 277,782.81

\$4,441,362.78

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Year Ending 31st December, 1906.

Charges. Directors' fees, salaries, etc. \$ 111,796.63

Amount to be transferred to reserve fund \$ 150,000.00

Balance to be carried forward to next account 71,293.99 221,293.00

\$333,059.72

Balance brought forward from last year \$ 74,099.94

Gross Earnings for year ending 31st December 1906 \$258,939.78

\$333,059.72

On 1st January, 1907, the Capital and Reserve Funds will stand as follows:

Capital (at 1st Jan. 1906) \$22,265 \$2,427,180.00

1906 call (2½ to the \$) 39,169 368,649.53

Capital reserve fund (at 1st Jan.)

8d to the \$ 12,733 152,820.00

Reserve Fund (at 2½ to the \$) 33,906 300,000.00

\$288,975 \$3,243,649.53

DUMPING AND CREMATION.

At the recent meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, an anomalous semi-representative body which ought either to be reformed or abolished, an interesting discussion took place on the dumping of bodies in the streets of the sister colony. The subject was brought to the notice of the Board by the Colonial Secretary, who wrote that in spite of the elaborate measures adopted by the authorities for the treatment of plague cases and to conciliate Chinese prejudices, the disgraceful abandonment of dead bodies in the streets and elsewhere "went on unchecked. The Medical Officer of Health said there seemed to be only one course left, and that was to cremate all bodies found in the streets. This is not a new or a novel suggestion. It was made when the first serious plague epidemic was at its height in 1896, when the disposal of the native victims became a difficult problem. The other members of the Board, however, were not agreed that the suggestion would put an end to the dumping evil; but before considering their objections it may be explained that the chief reason why these bodies are thrown upon the street is to avoid the trouble and expense entailed by a visitation of the Sanitary Board's cleaning and disinfecting staff. Dumping has always been resorted to by the Chinese, more or less, but usually in the case of infants only. Sickly children and especially female children, were abandoned by their parents, without companion, and many are still left at the doors of the Roman Catholic institutions of the Colony, where they are taken in and cared for and brought up in the faith, should they survive. There are some rocks in the Harbour, known as the Channel Rocks, where bodies used to be found daily. It was not till some of the later plague epidemics, however, that the evil became pronounced, and we learn from the discussion referred to that last year no less than 1,447 bodies were dumped in the streets. This year, the number in the first three months was 377, and of these only 133 were cases of infectious disease.

The problem the authorities have to face is how to prevent dumping. When the cremation of the bodies was first proposed, it was assumed it would act as a deterrent, as this method of disposing of the dead was believed to be repugnant to the Chinese—and this was apparently the idea of the Medical Officer of Health when he resuscitated the proposal; but wado not believe it would be a deterrent, and that is the view taken by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

The population of Hongkong consists chiefly of male adults. The dead Chinese have seldom any relatives on the spot, and the bonding-house keepers give a few cents to have the bodies taken out at night and deposited in the streets, often in the most crowded thoroughfares, or on the hillsides. In one epidemic, consisting of British and Indian troops, were told off to patrol the streets at night, but this did not reduce the dumping very much. Then the authorities decided to place every household into the preventive service. They decreed that any and every house outside of which a dead body was found would be invaded by the Whitewash Brigade, and cleansed—a severe punishment, as carried out in reality, but ineffectual as a deterrent. For dead bodies were mostly found, after this, outside the banks and principal business houses or opposite the residences of the well-to-do Chinese. In 1904, a new scheme was proposed by the Registrar General and his two colleagues authors of the scheme at present in operation. All three defended it, and Mr. Ian Chn-pak was certain that if the Chinese were granted facilities to treat their sick at home and to bury their dead, there would be no dumping. The Registrar General made the statement which is quite true—that the Chinese have lost confidence in the Government. This loss of confidence, however, is due to the weakness of the Government. Had the Government, from the outset, in the plague epidemic of 1896 and subsequently, laid down a definite course of action and maintained it, in spite of the concentrated opposition of Chinese prejudice, we are convinced the sister Colony would not have had to suffer from recurring epidemics of such extraordinary severity. The same invertebrate policy in India has allowed plague to spread throughout the land until one despair of seeing it eradicated. In India, however, the problem was more difficult than in Hongkong, where caste and religious prejudices did not exist; but it would have been better at the beginning to take risks by assuming a native ignorance of hygienic laws. Although the proposal to cremate dumped bodies has been defeated in Hongkong, the authorities should not be deterred from providing the means for cremating the dead. Such provision should exist for the ultimate breaking up of the gang, it has also proved the most profitable time they have ever enjoyed.

The problem the authorities have to face is how to prevent dumping. When the cremation of the bodies was first proposed, it was assumed it would act as a deterrent, as this method of disposing of the dead was believed to be repugnant to the Chinese—and this was apparently the idea of the Medical Officer of Health when he resuscitated the proposal; but wado not believe it would be a deterrent, and that is the view taken by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

The population of Hongkong consists chiefly of male adults. The dead Chinese have seldom any relatives on the spot, and the bonding-house keepers give a few cents to have the bodies taken out at night and deposited in the streets, often in the most crowded

"TANSAN"

Beware of Bogus Imitations!!!

The only genuine TANSAN bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON on the label.

"Hard water hardens the arteries; Soft Water helps to keep them elastic and pulse-responsive."

TANSAN is the Softest of all Drinking Waters.

TANSAN mixed with Milk, Wines, Spirits, etc., neither impairs nor in any way salts, except to expand their respective natural flavors.

PER CASE OF 48 HALF-BOTTLES

DOZEN do

" CASE OF 100 QUARTER BOTTLES

DOZEN do

NOTICE:

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE MANAGER, at the Office of THE DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER, at the Office of THE DAILY PRESS should be referred to before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only unpaid for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are so ordered for a fixed period will be continued until unremanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed.

Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodges, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAFFERTY & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 100

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. (Florio and Rubattino United Companies)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mai Steamer to ADEN, SUZU, POBT SAID, MESINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, al MEDITERRANEE, AFRICAN, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. Taking cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BABYLONIA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI."

Captain Belotti, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907. 4

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 3rd June, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 18

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, or West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rate.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 5

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:-

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

Astistics in British Colonies.

Trade at Northern Ports.

Japan in Korea.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

Viceroy Shum.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Licensing Court.

The Royal Sanitary Institute.

Launch at Kowloon.

Victoria Jail.

Correspondence.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Victoria Public School.

The Commission.

Mr. Hooper's Appendix.

The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd.

Canton.

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

The Disturbances at Paknai.

Commercial & Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to address sent; including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

S I E N T I N G.

S U B G E O N D E N T I S T ,

N O . 10, D ' A G U I L A R S T R E E T .

T E R M S V E R Y M O D E R A T E .

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 461

D A V I D C O E S A R & S O N ' S

M E R C H A N T N A V Y

N A V Y B O I L E D

L O N G F L A X

C A N V A S

R E L I A N C E C R O W N

T A R P A U L I N G

A R N H O L I , K A R B E E G & C O .

Sole Agents.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH STEAMER "NETHERTON".

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS, the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of the above Steamer as she now lies at Singapore in a Fire Damaged condition.

GILMAN & CO.,
Lloyd's Agents.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 981

NOTICE.

WE have this Day authorized Mr. FRITZ LIEB to sign our Firm, ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO. Hongkong, 6th May, 1907. 912

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

M R. H. DEWSBURY has been appointed to take charge of the KOWLOON DISPENSARY until further notice.

By Order,
For A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
J. A. TARRANT,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1907. 998

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the Post of SECRETARY to the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Applications to be made in writing only, to be addressed to the Chairman.

EDBERT A. HEWETT,
Chairman.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, St. George's Building.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1907. 1011

NOTICE.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to B. R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1918

WANTED.

SMART CHINESE CLERK required.
Apply—

"B. A."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1907. 999

WANTED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 114

THE GLOBUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

LUIGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1906. 914

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.
33, Queen's Road Central.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 505

GRAND OPENING
OF
ARTS EXHIBITION.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

UNDER the auspices of the Canton Nam Kung Public College, there will be Opened to the Public at 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (three doors above Supreme Court), from 15th May, 1907. Grand Exhibition of exhibits Art Treasures comprising: PAINTINGS—SCULPTURES, DRAWINGS, TAPESTRY, ARTISTIC MARBLE and BRONZE, BUSTS and STATUARY, ANCIENT ARMOUR and VENETIAN WARES, beautiful articles of decorative furniture, including a bedroom suite in Crystal and a handsome Roman Chair from the Vatican, rare curios, bric-a-brac, brocures and other specimens of Vertu collected by connoisseurs in Art from many parts of the world to the order of the exhibitors.

A nominal fee of FIFTY CENTS will be charged for admission, the nett proceeds of which will be devoted to the educational funds of the Canton Nam Kung Public College.

From 12 Noon to 5 p.m., and 7 to 10 p.m.
Adults 50 cents.
Children 25 cents.
Soldiers in Uniform 25 cents.

Tickets may be had at Entrances, T. H. TAI, Manager, Hongkong, 14th May, 1907. 916

PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES DIVISION,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
Manila, P.I., May 30, 1907.

SEALED proposals triplicated, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A.M., July 1, 1907, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering about six million six hundred thousand (6,600,000) pounds of FRESH FLESH BEEF and two hundred thousand (200,000) pounds of FROZEN FRESH MUTTON to the Subsistence Department, U.S. Army, at Manila, P.I., during the year ending June 30, 1908. The accepted Beef and Mutton will be admitted free of customs duties. The United States reserves the right to call for no delivery of Fresh Beef or Mutton prior to October 1st or such date between August 1st and October 1st as delivery may be necessary, and to reduce the amounts above specified accordingly, viz, one-third (1/3), or correspondingly less amount, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, or to increase the amount called for with his consent. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bidder's guarantee in the amount of \$20,000.00, or with certified check for that sum on a bank of approved standing in Manila. The bidder to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond. Blanks and full information furnished on application to this Office or to the nearest U.S. Consul. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked: "PROPOSALS FOR FROZEN FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON FOR FISCAL YEAR 1908, to be opened July 1, 1907," and addressed to the undersigned.

EDWARD E. DRAVO, Col. A.G.C.,
U.S. Army, Chief Commissary.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at the HAPPY VALLEY, THIS SATURDAY (SATURDAY), 1st June, 1907, commencing at 3.30 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to present.

Post Entries will be accepted for Events Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1907. 987

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TWO CERTIFICATES of 50 Shares each standing in the Register of this Company in the name of FUNG MING SHAN have been lost.

Serial No. 361—40851/49300—50 Shares.
" 962—49301/49350—50 "

100 Shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duplicate Certificates for the said 100 Shares will be issued one month hence, and that the Original Certificates, unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1907. 861

INSURANCES

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF

FROM WUCHOW TO NANNING
BY NATIVE BOAT.*Continued from page 4*

we returned to me with the least delay and the boat permitted to go.

We were under sail when at half past four we grounded again for a quarter of an hour. It is really wonderful what river full of rocks this is. As these stony imp diments are met with in every direction navigation is rendered very difficult and hazardous. Many narrow escapes we had today, the boat wriggled through zigzag rocky channels in a manner that would have made the most accomplished snake turn green with envy. We stopped for the night, as early as half past five as we aspired a suitable anchoring ground.

Thursday, January 31st.

We were off at 6.30 a.m. and reached Pak Ma (White Horse), on the left bank, at a quarter past ten in the morning, where we remained till eleven a.m. To the Likin authorities it was my card and Huchow, the latter being promptly returned to me. A couple of searchers came off to my boat but left hurriedly on seeing a foreigner aboard. I landed and found the place almost desolate, the population in white elephant would fit this dreary spot better than the name of white horse, Pak Ma, that it has.

It was just getting on to 2 p.m. when we skirted Tai Woo which is on the right bank. The sole importance of Tai Woo is due to the establishment there of the principal Cassi Likin bureau where the dues on all Cassi of this province are levied.

Tsin Chook, on the left bank was passed after three o'clock in the afternoon and at 7.45 a rest was called for the night.

Right along from Tai Woo to there were exceedingly low rocks to be seen. The current was very slow and thanks to a sparkling breeze we were enabled to continue our voyage to us late an hour as indicated above, when albeit a fairly strong evening it was nevertheless extremely dark. No navigation is, as a rule, done at nighttime.

Friday, February 1st.

By 7 a.m. we were on the way and arrived at Ping Nam, on the left bank in an hours time. After replenishing its stores of rice the boat left at nine o'clock.

I landed here and found the streets remarkably clean. Wherever I have put foot nowhere I met with the utmost politeness, preserving no trace of any anti-foreign feeling about which one hours so much. There are quite a number of large shops, fitted up akin to those at Wuchow, at Ping Nam and some of them have silk goods and a miscellaneous assortment of articles of foreign provenance for sale. A lovely spot, called Koo Yung, which we passed at 10.15 p.m. and about which there is a rapid, a guard boat is anchored and it was here where the soldiers that accompanied us all the way from Wuchow were relieved and returned to head quarters. Henceforward the guard, which is to follow us, is to be changed at every other guard boat. Whenever a new boat appears cards between the official of the respective district and myself are exchanged.

Navigation is conducted by four methods, viz., sailing, yoking, pushing and towing. When there is the least breeze from the desired direction the sail is immediately spread. Towing is done by six to seven men on shore by pulling a thin but very strong, bamboo line connected to the stern of the vessel. Between the captain and his two sons there are often quarrels. One of the latter is accused of keeping a careless look out and steering faultily. This they ascribe to his use of opium, in which he indulges daily. The accusation is undoubtedly justified as the boat has had most miraculous escapes on several occasions.

Kong Ling (mouth of the river) was reached at a quarter past six in the evening. It is situated on the left side of the river and is a very flourishing trade centre, principally well known for its cheapness of food stuffs, live stock and rice. The local commerce consists chiefly of these items wherein a fairly brisk business is done.

Fast launches, British and Chinese, ply daily between here and Wuchow and take for the passage up to 12 hours. The down trip is covered in 9 to 10 hours.

My intention of landing here was frustrated by a very regrettable and unforeseen contradiction. Owing to some misunderstanding a fierce brook out between the crew of one of the three boats and the rumpuses of the Salt Likin department. The sailors of my boat being appalled to for assistance were only too eager to join in the mêlée and help their compatriots and with this object in view armed themselves with bamboo poles. I stopped them. The boatpeople hail from Kwelun whence the salt sellers are natives of Kong Ling.

Saturday, February 2nd.

Long before dawn we had restarted. Shok Kok Ho, on the right bank, was passed at eight o'clock. Shortly after 1 p.m. a pretty eight storied pagoda on the right, was sailed by and in exactly an hour's time we arrived at the confluence of the Lao tributary and the West river. Three heavy wood rafts came floating down the Lao. It is on the shores of the Lao river that the great timber supplying districts of this province exist, and up the same region there is an insignificant place called Yung Yaen which exports to facilities far and near. Pimelodes in large concentrations, particularly a certain variety known as Sha Tsien Yan. This is a special Kwangsi product, an exceedingly dry but tasty pimento and rather expensive in comparison with the ordinary kind.

Kwai-ping was reached at 3 p.m. and as the boats had to make various purchases of hickling and provisions we remained here overnight. Kwai-ping lies on the left; its long suburban city wall is very conspicuous. This riverine port which is also known by the name Chanchow is kept very clean and orderly. The presence of an unusual contingent of soldiers gave one the impression of a garrison town. Judging by the number of brass buttoned students I come across, and which are met with, everywhere nowadays, education must indeed be spreading and making progress amongst the masses and classes. What lends further force to this assumption is the existence of stationary shops which stock, inter alia, drawing instruments, writing material and requisites of quite a miscellaneous nature and also maps, charts and books of a varied assortment. The largest Likin office of the West river is established at Kwai-ping. A thriving industry here is the manufacture of dried ducks and sausages and other similar viands. Green tea is also grown locally. The river from Konglung to this stage is comparatively free from rocks.

Tuesday, February 3rd.

Getting under way at 6 a.m. we passed Hu Wan, a village on the left bank, at half past three in the afternoon. At 8.15 p.m. we anchored for the night below the Pak Shan rapid. A strong wind blowing in the right direction enabled us to sail nearly all the way. Quite nautically the captain informed me that we had travelled a distance of 90 li (30 miles) that we had travelled a distance of 90 li (30 miles) to-day. He had every cause to be greatly pleased as on an average 50 to 60 li only are covered daily. With the exception of being stuck on a sand spit for a short while nothing inward occurred. To-night for the first time

I turned in my gramophone which attracted quite a crowd. My boat was practically besieged not only by the entire crews of the three boats, but by a motley assembly which in its eagerness to catch a glimpse of this mysterious construction of the foreign devil, nearly upset my boat.

Monday, February 4th.

We started at 6.30 a.m. and passed the Pak Shan rapid half an hour afterwards. At 11.30 we got to the Tai Hung rapid which took us 40 minutes to cross. Wu Kuo, a village on the left side, was passed at 6.15 p.m. and Tang Chau, a great river mart situated on right bank of the river, three hours later. On arriving at Tang Chau at seven o'clock the boats rested there for the night. The guard of soldiers accompanying us changed twice to day. On each occasion, when presenting me with the card of the official in charge of the respective guard boat, inquiries were made, on behalf of the master, to how I was faring. I also noticed that the denouement of the "boat's" around these riverine stations was very decorous and civil and quite in contrast to those that were with us on the earlier part of the journey.

These Chinese marines handle their ships with remarkable decisiveness and coolness. They view the most critical positions with a sangfroid which is indescribable. Their carelessness is simply appalling.

Tuesday, February 5th.

After being five hours on the journey we arrived at Kwei Yuen situated on the left bank at half past eleven in the forenoon. This post lies about midway between Wuchow and Nanning. A slow and irregular steam-launch service keeps up connection between Wuchow and this. Both at Kwei Yuen and here we bought some very salient Mandarin oranges, very like the well-known Swatow variety. They come from Wat Lum, an inland town, across the opposite side of the river, and not far from the village where, in compliance with my request, a boat was made. Before 7 p.m. we had crossed at eight a.m. and had a good deal of difficulty in finding our way in such a state of utter darkness did not enable us to make much, if any, progress.

In view of the perilous condition of the river, we had, in fact, whilst proceeding in the dark, bumped several times against rocks, luckily not with any great impact. I therefore expressed my strong disapproval to the captain in carrying on navigation after daylight had ceased and he promised not to do so again. Under these circumstances the boat is invariably kept close inshore until the boat is safely moored to the bank, so as to avoid the force of the current obtaining elsewhere. Considering the many mishaps we have already had I am beginning to look with doubt and mistrust upon the skipper's former statement, to the effect, of having handled boats for 15 years without meeting with any calamity.

Wednesday, February 6th.

Starting at half past six in the morning, we passed at 10.15 a.m. Shortly before tiffin, in crossing a very shadowy stretch of the river, my boat grounded and it took the best part of an hour to get her afloat. By 3.30 p.m. Huang Kong, a village on the right shore, was passed. At six in the evening, earlier than usual and as a result of my objection, we halted for the night in the vicinity of a guard boat. These guard-boats, which are ordinarily constructed by native craft, are stationed at various points, principally at or in the neighbourhood of, villages. Each has a staff of 6 to 10 men including the petty official in command and carries a couple of small muzzle loading canons and a dozen old fashioned rifles. The boats serve as a kind of riverine coast guard.

The river is getting shallower and rockier.

Thursday, February 7th.

We left at half past six and arrived at the foot of the big rapids at 11 a.m. Previous to negotiating same, the boat stopped and each of them went through a solemn ceremony praying for and appealing to the Joss for a safe conduct through the rapids. On the forward part of the dock, which is the place always chosen for the purpose, first three josssticks and two candles were lit and fixed into sockets. In front of these there was then put a wooden tray, containing three cups of Sandow and a plate of raw rice and undressed beans. The tea-leaves and three unlit sticks of incense. The tea-leaves were then placed into the water. The rapids were passed in three hours and a quarter, the boat stranding once. The rapids however, three different names in Chinese viz., Tui Tan, Fook Tan and Hoo Kae Tan but they are usually referred to as Tai Tan, the big rapids. Up on an elevation of a hill on the left bank of the rapids there stands a pretty Joss house

inhabited by 10 monks. To this place of worship the boatpeople as a rule repair to offer prayers and invoke the assistance of the Joss. We fell in with a number of fishing folk in the rapids. They attended to their calling simply assisted corserers, on tiny rafts simply put together with 4 to 5 bamboo poles.

At a quarter to seven we anchored for the night when all the crews were regaled by their respective masters with a big feast. There was quite a variety of edibles served to them. The treat was as compensation for the strenuous and difficult labours which had to be exerted in getting the boats through the rapids.

Friday, February 8th.

A start was made at 7 a.m. and the next place reached was Wuchow, at half past one in the afternoon, where we remained for an hour and a half. Wuchow which lies on the left bank, produces a peculiar variety of tea, especially known as Hung Mao Cha (red hair tea). It is a very dear kind and much in demand by the official classes. A very solid and substantial flight of steps, based on both sides by parapets, lead from the beach to the first street of the city. The steps which are distinctly visible from a distance are quite a credit to the place. The distances are quite short to the main roads. The steps are constructed of stone, as are also the parapets and completed over. The avenues from the point of disembarkation to the entrances of the business part of the town are in most places in dilapidated and dirty condition.

Every member of the boat's crew has brought up from Wuchow various articles to be disposed of at the different stops touched on route. These are chiefly earthen pots, bamboo staves, all of chop-sticks and portable clay stoves, all of which are made and originally from Fashan the great manufacturing centre of South China.

Besides they have also common hand mirrors which come all the way from Osaka, the Birmingham of Japan. It is quite interesting to watch the poor hardworking sailors who, loaded with their respective merchandise, hurry ashore eagerly bent on selling same at what they hope to be favourable prices. Their small investments, not exceeding three dollars in each individual case, have not met so far with any luck.

At Chong Fan, the Long rapids and after proceeding in the same for two hours stopped overnight at a small spot.

Saturday, February 9th.

Starting at 7 a.m. we got to the summit of the rapids by a quarter past ten. These rapids, which were easily negotiated, are also known as San Shan Loi Cheung Tan, the 10 li long.

To cross them a distance of 10 miles, it took us little over five hours. Nom Hwang, situated on the right side of the river, was next reached at 3.30 p.m. and in an hour's time took our departure.

On receiving my card and Huchow the Likin authorities returned the latter document without delay. Two of their employees paid my boat a visit and after a cursory glance round the captain and crew quarters left loaded.

Nom Hwang looked deserted and lacked every indication of commercial activity. Cheap Chinaware articles of a very inferior sort, for native requirements are manufactured here in large quantities. Rock salt which is brought hither all the way, overland, from Pakhoi, is distributed to all places up river.

Sunday, February 10th.

A short distance from Nom Hwang we saw a junk which had been wrecked recently. Her freight consisted of coffin wood planks which were destined for Nanning from Lao-hou. At the time the boat was safely beached and her cargo all landed.

The mishaps with which native craft, not to mention steam vessels, meet on this river must indeed be enormous news about which never, or rarely, reaches these places which are unaffected by the casualties.

Monday, February 11th.

Overnight a very strong wind had sprung up and delayed our start this morning. We eventually got under way at 7.15 a.m. and after proceeding for a little over two hours, during which time hardly a mile was covered, we had to stop and get into a safe shelter as the turbulent tempest was blowing broadside on the boat. This shallowly constructed and top heavy boat was a mere plaything for the wind. We were weatherbound the whole day.

The boat folks are without a doubt a very superstitious lot and my cook is in this line blamed as being the case, possibly indirectly.

It appears that on the previous evening he had asked the captain what distance we were from Nanning and when we were likely to reach our destination. This innocent enquiry, to which

he gave an evasive reply, was accounted an impudent question.

The cause of to-day's halt, the skipper with lugubrious countenance informed me that to-day's delay meant to him the loss of an extra day's food bill for his crew. My cook, for whose special knowledge, I presume, the foregoing information was given out, evinced no

inclination to make good the captain's pecuniary outlay. Four meals are served to the crew daily, at respectively eight in the morning, noon, three in the afternoon and seven o'clock in the evening. The first three repasts consist of rice and one kind of vegetable, either of the salted or fresh variety and the last meal, which is invariably partaken of after cessation of all work, is again made up of rice, of which there is at each course plentiful, one dish of vegetables and some meat, pork or beef, either fresh or dried. In addition every sailor receives one small cup, holding three or four thimblesfuls of Samowh at dinner. No one on board from the captain down boasts the possession of a time-piece, there is neither a watch nor a clock to be seen anywhere and yet it is most remarkable with what regular precision food is ready cooked and served out at the hours indicated, unless unavoidable circumstances interfere. When not engaged in navigating the boat the crew get two meals only, as happened to-day.

Monday, February 12th.

The strong wind of the previous day having died considerably we got under way at seven o'clock this morning. From 8 to 9.30 a.m. we were in the Moy Min rapids in crossing which great difficulties were experienced. After a quiet and uneventful passage we anchored for the night at half past six.

Tuesday, February 13th.

Arrived at Wing Shan, situated on the right side of the river, at seven where we remained till one o'clock in the afternoon. Before entering the walled city, the outskirts of which are densely overgrown with wild cactus, several ponds have to be passed. The local harbor, having his hut right at the river's front, did a roaring trade this day, as all the male members of the crew got ashore in order to look nice and clean on the morrow.

Large quantities of foodstuffs and various delicacies, so much appreciated by the native palate, and an assortment of Joss paraphernalia were bought in readiness for the New Year festival. The purchases concluded and shipped, the passage was resumed. As usual we stopped for the night at a village called Lok Kan at 6 o'clock. The boats having been made safe, close to where a guardboat was anchored, a sumptuous repast was served out to the crews. This was preceded by a brief religious function, chiefly worked with fire crackers and a brass gong. During the night fire crackers and bombs were discharged at intervals.

Wednesday, February 14th.

Since quite an early hour in the morning a terrific gale has been blowing. The boats moored alongside one another in a row, with the prows facing the direction of the wind, the bumping one against the other and the suns and clouds caused by friction are intolerable. The crews were very pleased that we could not proceed on this New Year day. All the inmates of the boats, men, women and children, were dressed in their best gowns and those that apparently could afford it had also provided themselves with footgear such as Norkeen socks and cloth shoes. The whole day was given up to recreations of some sort or another. Gambling was largely indulged in and the amount of food that was consumed was astounding.

Friday, February 15th.

There was a slight subsidence in the gale but the worthy skipper did not consider it yet safe enough to venture forth to save atmospheric conditions taking place in the forenoon. I urged change to take place in the afternoon. The result that by 1 p.m. we were off once more. With a strong breeze in our favour the boat sailed along quite rapidly right to six o'clock when a halt was made for the night.

Saturday, February 16th.

Twelve hours' good steady travel was done to day. We started at seven in the morning and passed village Fook Min, on the right side of the river, at 3 p.m. where a brief rest was taken. At half past five in the afternoon the Pan rapids were crossed and the boats stopped for the night at 7.15 p.m.

Sunday, February 17th.

We were under way by 7 a.m. and passed village Ting Chee, the largest of its kind on the whole route, situated on the right bank of the river, at 1.45 p.m.

Nanning was reached at last at half past two the same afternoon. The passage from Wuchow to this had lasted exactly 21 days. Nanning, whose principal, if not sole, industry is the manufacture of a superior quality of fire crackers and a special sort of paper, collectively known as Shu Chee, is next to Wuchow, the most important port on the West river. Its importance is however minimized by the fact that for nearly 7 months no steam craft is able to come up here. When the seat of the old city used to be, a distance of roughly one mile from where the present walled town is, there was now being put into shape a settlement for foreigners. The site selected for this special purpose covers a very extensive area. A bundle of buildings is being erected and its completion is being hastened.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

MOST
REFRESHING.ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

EAU DE COLOGNE

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP ON THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty The King.

BOVRIL
is guaranteed the product of the finest Ox Beef.

A small quantity of Bovril added to Soups, Curries, Stews, &c., increases their nutritive value and improves their flavour.

Special Low Freight Rates to the Orient

And our system of selling General Merchandise of every kind Direct to the Consumer enable you to obtain latest.

American Goods at Chicago Prices

You can buy of us everything to eat, wear and use at the same prices paid by our three million customers in America.

We ship by Fast Freight and the Pacific Steamers, and have a fixed low freight rate, not enjoyed by any other firm.

On all classes of goods, irrespective of measure, our special freight rate, covering both rail and ocean haul, is only \$1.75 per 100 lbs. from Chicago to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila, and through Siam.

Bills of Lading prepaid on this basis can be secured in Chicago to any open port.

You run no risk. Our Export Division understands all requirements and we guarantee safe delivery.

We pack goods properly and are prepared

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
STANDING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE 11,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$21,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS
G. H. MEDBURGH, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. HENRY KESWICK, Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq. A. J. Raymond, Esq.
A. Fuchs, Esq. E. Shelling, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq. C. R. Lendenmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER Hongkong—J. E. M. SMITH
MANAGER Shanghai—H. E. HUNTER.

London Bankers—London and Company Banking Company, Limited.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS For 3 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1907. 21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

NEDERLANDSCH-HINDISCHE HANDELS BANK, (NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (21,250,000)
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund Fl. 1,628,850.18 (213,737)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandung and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Padang, Medan, Panang, Ranca, Colonia, Bombay, Madras, Colonia, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:
London: THE WILLIAMS DRAGONS BANK, LTD.
Paris: COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.
Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.
Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

Vienna: UNION BANK.
Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum
do. 6 do. 34% do.
do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIFU, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe Taihan
Nagasaki Tamshui
Osaka Tokio
Keelung Yokohama
Shanghai

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vœux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account Deposits received on terms which may be learned on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 842

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China the Philippine Islands and the Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: ... Gold \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP: ... Gold \$2,250,000
RESERVE FUND: ... Gold \$2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, M.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS:
Bank of England.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 4 " "
For 3 " 3 " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
CHAS. E. SCOTT, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 793

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP, Sh. Total 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow,
Tianjin, Peking, Tientsin, Tsin-tan,
Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and
Bankers:—
KOBIGLIOT'S SEHANDLUNG (PREUSSISCHE
STAATSBANK) BERLIN.

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-
GESELLSCHAFT

DEUTSCHE BANK
B. BLEICHROEDER

BERLINER HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT

BANK FÜR HANDEL UND
INDUSTRIE

ROBERT WADSWAUER & CO.

M. A. VON BODENSCHILD &
SOHN

Frankfurt a/M.

JACOB S. H. STEIN

NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG

ALFRED OPPENHEIM, JR. & CO. KOEHL

BAVARISCHE HYPOTHKEN UND WECHSEL-
BANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:

MESSRS. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON'S

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

F. JUNG, Manager.

Hongkong 7th January 1907. 25

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 14,550,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokyo Kobe Osaka

New York London Lyons

Bombay Shanghai Hankow

Chfoo Tientsin Peiping Port Arthur

Antung Liangang Mukden

Tsingtao Chang-chu

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5%, per annum

" " 6 " 4% " "

" " 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1907. 560

NEDERLANDSCH-HANDELS HANDELS MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (21,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,000,000 (2,117,000)

HEAD OFFICE IN AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches—Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandung and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Macassar, Padang, Medan, Panang, Ranca, Colonia, Bombay, Madras, Colonia, Karachi, Djeddah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai, &c.

BANKERS:
London: THE WILLIAMS DRAGONS BANK, LTD.

Paris: COMPTON NATIONAL D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

Berlin: DEUTSCHE BANK.

Brussels: BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

Vienna: UNION BANK.

Rome: BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4% per annum

do. 6 do. 34% do.

do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.

No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1856.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 4 " "

For 3 " 3 " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP £1,250,000

RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, M.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS:

Bank of England.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the Rate of 2% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

For 6 " 4 " "

For 3 " 3 " "

EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 24

ON SALE THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE
PO BOX 1000
CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,
SIAM, STRaits SETTLEMENTS,
MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS
INDIA, PHILIPPINES,
BORNEO, &c.

WITH HIGH AND INCOMPLETE
THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR 1907.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE

OF THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR 1907.

THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE